THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

FRIDAY, 15 FEBRUARY 1839.

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FRIDAY EVENING, 15TH JANUARY, 1839.

The Honorable Company's Steamer *Atalanta*, arrived this morning, having left Suez the 27th ultimo, with the following passengers :—

Capt. and Mrs. Beaver, Capt. Young, J. W. Ellis, Esq. D. H. Gibb, Esq. G. Sherwood, Esq. Hon'ble —— Talbot, Lieut. Airy, Lieut. Jones, Capt. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Neave, Major Clunes, Doctor Young, Capt. Humphrie's, Capt. Apthrop, Hon'ble W. H. Tracy, Lieut. Clark, Mr. Nesbit, I. N. 11 Engineers from England, 2 seamen, 2 European, and 1 native servant.

Aden fell to our arms on the 19th ultimo after a sharp conflict and some loss of life. We shall give the whole particulars in our morning's paper.

The *Wellesley* 74, Admiral Maitland, arrived this morning and brings favourable accounts of Karachee. It is represented as a very healthy station, out of the influence of the Monsoon, where Ships may at all seasons anchor in perfect safety, and provisions are always to be found in abundance. Col. Pottinger has resigned, for reasons entirely personal, connected we understand will the preference that has been shewn to the counsels of Sir Alexander Burnes, over his own throughout the whole conduct of the War.

By the *Atalanta* we have received our usual files of Papers. London 26th and Galignani's Messengers to the 28th December inclusive. With the exception of the suppression of the Insurection in Canada, the present budget of Intelligence contains but little matter of importance. We have extracted the principal items.

Sir James R. Carnac had been sworn in as Governor of this Presidency, and was to leave England in January. Mr. Martin T. Smith succeeds him in the Directorship; and Sir Rufane Donkin had announced himself as a Candidate for Sandwich. It is said that Sir James would leave England by either the *Thomas Coutts* or the Balcarras.

We understand that Mr. Roper formerly of this Bar has been appointed to the vacant seat on the Bench of our Supreme Court.

Sir John Colborne has been gazetted as Governor General of the Canadas.

Parliament was to meet for the dispatch of Business on the 5th February.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Buller had both arrived in London from Canada.

Mr. Justice J. Allan Park is dead and Mr. Serjeant Starkie was rumoured as his successor.

Mr. Murray of Broughton (a liberal) is candidate for Kircudbright in room of the late R. Cutler Fergusson, and is opposed by Mr. Carrick Moore, (brother of Sir John Moore) and by Mr. Forbes of Callander. The two latter are in the conservative interest.

The Belgian question appears to have been settled. The "Bank of Belgium" the principal Bank at Brussels had stopped payment, but the government had interposed to support it.

Among the deaths we observe the following.

Honorable Lady Broadhead—Lady Caroline Dundas. Lieutenant General Peachy, Captain H. Jarvis 70th Regiment, Thomas Pearce, senior Capta n Royal Marines, he had been upwards of 70 years in the British service. The Hon. Mrs. Herries, Sir J. Innes Bart. Sir J. Smith Bart, Commander R. N. Field Marshal Prince Wrede. Robert Bruce Dundas Esq. of Blair. Sir Wm. Herne Knight. Robert Winter Esq. late of the 46th Regiment. John Forbes Esq. of Waterton Major W. Reed H. M. 48th, John Poulett Thompson Esq. Rev. Samuel Cole D. D. Francis Acres Hyde Esq. late of the 12th Lancers, Captn. N. Belden R. N. Honble Charles Abbot, youngest son of the late Lord Tenderden.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON 4TH DECEMBER 1838.

ENGLAND.—Lord Durham reached Plymouth on 25th ulto. but could not land from the violence of the Gale till the 30th, the day previous to which Despatches were received there accepting his resignation. It is said his Lordship will reside at Brussels till the opening of Parliament. A Privy Council held on 26th further prorogues Parliament till 5th February. The 8th anniversary of the commencement of the Polish Revolution in 1830, was commemorated on 28th ulto. 800 persons were present. Within the last week the weather has been most tempestuous much damage was done on the banks of the Thames: the accounts of losses at Sea are dreadful. Mr. O'Connell is now agitating in Dublin—the Precursors demand an addition of 45 members to the Irish Phalanx, entire abolition of tithe payment to the established Clergy, and vote by ballot: so far from the members amounting to 2 millions they only muster about 1 | 20th of that number.—Four of the Cabinet Ministers have lately lost near relations, Lord Glenelg his brother, Lord Palmerston his Sister, Lord J. Russell his wife. and Mr. P. Thomson his Father. Queen Adelaide and suite in 25 Palanquins ascended Mount Vesuvius on 13th November. It had been reported, but since contradicted, that Lord Normanby would succeed the Earl of Durham.

EAST INDIES.—Mr. Erskine, grandson to Sir J. Mackintosh has been appointed to a Writership in India.—Mr. Serjeant Arabin is gazetted Judge Advocate for Scotland but it is understood the office is reserved for Mr. Macaulay—Sir J. Carnac's appointment as Governor of Bombay is looked upon as definitively settled, and his seat in Parliament is being canvassed by Sir R. Donkin. A Court for the election of a new Director will be held on 12th Instannt—Letters up to 6th October from Bombay thro' Mr. Waghorn's Agency were received here via Marseilles 28th ulto. but the Government Mails have not yet arrived. The Steamer "Hernia" with the outward Mails of 24th ulto. put back by stress of weather on 1st Instant her Mails were to despatched from Falmouth yesterday per Braganza.

FRANCE.—The Papers have been considering the chances of a coalition of all parties against M. Mole's ministry: the adhesion of Monsr. Dupin however to its interests will give them great strength—it is generally believed the Session will be a strong one.

Some disturbance was created in the College of France at Paris by the Students refusing to hear the Lectures of M. Lerminier—the Law Professor was formerly a fierce Democrat but has now joined the Ministry:—the Rioters forced the lecturer to retire, and it was thought a more serious collision would ensue, but the opposition Press prevailed on the Students to act with moderation. An order has since been issued by the Minister of Public Instruction suspending provisionally these lectures.

Marshal Lobau commandant of the National Guards and who also commanded the Imperial Guard at Waterloo died at Arris on 27th Ultimo.

A royal ordinance of 26th Ultimo dissolves the National Guard at Metz. in consequence of a dispute with the Municipal Authorities.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid announce the resignation of all the Ministers on 19th ulto. except the President of the Council, whom the Queen Regent wishes to retain. A Meeting of the several Persons who had had been Presidents of the Council since 1834 was held on following day for considering the best course to be pursued, Count Ofalia declared that no person of character could be found to take the finance department. An insurrection had broken out in Seville the Queen's Commandant narrowly escaped with his life and a 'Junta of Reprisals" was established. Cadiz was in a very unsettled state; the Governor had been called on to resign and there was a project for declaring Andalusia independent. No less than 4 Madrid mails were due at one time, in consequence of Cabrera having menaced Calatayud, he however thought proper to retire on a movement by San Miguel from Saragossa.

CANADA.—On 30th October the Brigade of Guards on duty at Quebec gave a farwell dinner to Lord Durham, who took the opportunity of contradicting a statement which had been made in England of a serious difference between himself and Sir J. Colborne: the most cordial uderstadding has subsisted between them Lord Durham "would have remained and have been "too happy to have acted in his private capacity as "a volunteer, if he had not thought he could render "more service to the Provinces in his place in Par-"liament." The Lower Province is again in rebellion but principally in the district of Beauharnois on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. The first act was an attempt to burn the "Victoria" Steamer which had been employed in carrying a detachment of Artillery from Montreal to La Prairie—this failed, but they succeeded in driving the loyal inhabitants to seek refuge in Montreal. On the following day the Rebels numbering 400 attacked the house of a Mr. Brown at Beauharnois, which after a gallant defence was obliged to surrender. Beauharnois itself then became the scene of a sharp engagement when Mr. Brown and friends were rescued:—the Lord Brougham was seized and all the Loyalist Passengers made prisoners. Sir J. Colborne declared the Province under martial law on the 4th and several arrests have been made. A serious affray took place at Odletown on the W. S. Boundary line between 200 Volunteers and more than 1000 rebels and *United States Pirates* commanded by Dr. Nelson:—the latter were totally defeated after 2½ hours fighting, leaving 60 dead on the field. Lieut. McAlliston and 4 of the Loyalists also fell. A multitude of United Statesmen along the frontier are in active and zealous cooperation with the Rebels and the two Governors were adopting the most energetic measures for the safety of the Colonies.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15TH.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was prorogued on 5th Inst. in the usual form until 5th February.—Lord Durham arrived in Town on 7th Inst. after having replied to Addresses presented on his landing at Plymouth and en route through Exeter. Private solicitations will, it is said, be employed to make up the breach, between his Lordship and Ministers: as may be supposed numerous rumours are afloat relative to the dilapidated state of our Navy, and great exertions are making to recruit the Fleet with seamen, to attain which additional advantages are held out.—A memorial signed by 56 of the Metropolitan Bankers has been addressed to the Treasury deprecating the apprehended opening of the Post Office on sundays.—From all parts of the Country the most lamentable accounts continue to be received of the destructive effects of the late hurricane, the damage to the Shipping on the Coast has been considerable, especially off Ireland.—The "Great Western" had a boisterous passage of 19 days on her outward voyage, she accomplished the distance homeward in 14 days.—Mr. O'Connell's Precursor meetings continue. In Waterford a Committee has been appointed to raise by subscription £100,000 as a compensation for the Agitator's public services to be applied in purchasing an Estate for his family.—A repetition of the scenes in Norfolk in 1832 is again commencing in the same County---no less than three threshing Machines were destroyed on 26th ultimo. The Countess of Durham has resigned the situation of Lady in waiting to her Majesty. Yesterday the duty upon imported Wheat was again declared at 13 per quarter.

CANADA.—The British Volunteers having been so harrassed and irritated, a fearful retaliation took place on 11th November,; the "back Country above La "Prairie was one vast sheet of livid flame, and it has "been reported that nor a single rebel house was "left standing." In the Upper Province Sir G. Arthur has displayed much activity and vigilance. On 22d October a proclamation was issued offering permission to parties, not actually indicted for high treason, implicated in the last outbreak to return to their homes, with a promise that no proceedings should be taken against them: on the following day a general order was issued calling out the Militia for repelling any attack that might be made from the United States frontier. A party from Osnaburg, about 800 strong, effected a landing on 12th Ult. at Prescott, when an action commenced between the invaders and loyalist Militia which latter were obliged to take shelter in a Barn; several were killed and wounded on both sides. On 16th however the "Patriots" were again attacked by 100 British on land and 4 armed Steamers which after about an hours brisk firing compelled them to surrender to the number of 90, the rest having either been killed or taken prisoners previously. They were immediately removed to Kingston. The British loss in this instance amounts to only one killed. Bill Johnson the Buccaneer has been arrested by the States Government, Messrs Theller and Dodge with those Persons banished to Bermuda, had returned to New York.

WEST INDIES.—At Jamaica the House of Assembly met on 30th October. The condition of the Negroes was the principal subject of the Governor's speech, and altho' he congratulated the Country on the "improvement which is daily taking place in the resumption of industrious habits by the apprentices" his speech does not seem to give satisfaction, for instead of it's being referred to a select Committee, a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Island was appointed. The Negroes it appears seem little inclined to labour beyond what necessity requires—they work two days and spend the remainder of the week in idleness. Nearly all the Islands are in this unsatisfactory state.

SPAIN.---Public order had been restored in Seville and instructions sent there from Madrid to arrest Generals Cordova and Narvez---the former has issued a Proclamation repudiating in indignant terms the charges brought against him. Altho' a Ministry had been formed with the Duke of Gor as Minister of Foreign Affairs nothing was fixed. A "conciliating Committee" had assembled, but after a debate adjourned withnut coming to a decision. Cabrera and Van Halen continued the disgraceful slaughter of Prisoners but avoided a decisive encounter.

FRANCE.---The Canadian insurrection and it's results has called forth remarks from the Papers bordering on sympathy for the disaffected. The Count Campuzano defies the Journal des Debats to prove that in his recent Pamphlet he had uttered unworthy calumnies against the King of the French. The funeral of Marshal Lobau was celebrated, with pompous Military array, most of the great Officers of State, the Ministers, and the Chambers of Peers and Deputies joined the procession.

Marshal Gerard's appointment as Lobau's successor has given general satisfaction. The Polish correspondents of the Press, repeat the prevalence of disaffection and numerous arrests in the Russian Army.

EAST INDIES.—At a Court held at the E. I. House on the 12th instant. Mr. Martin, T. Smith was elected a Director in the room of Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay.---Sir James has abandoned his intention of proceeding overland and has taken his Passage in the "Thomas Coutts" to sail about the middle of next month.---The letters to Waghorn's care of 6th October from Bombay reached Town SEVEN days before the Government Mails of same date.

LONDON.—DEC. 26TH 1838.

England.—After all the meetings held condemning the opening of the P. Office on Sundays, it now turns out that nothing of the kind was ever intended—A torch light meeting was announced to be held at Wakefield on 10th Instant but the magistrates having interfered, Mr. Feargus O'Conner the chairman, deemed it wise not to appear: this is the Gent who recommends the establishment of a national rent to promote the principles of the Peoples Charter. The Times has been found guilty for the libel on Sir J. Conroy. Deputations from merchants of London and Liverpool waited on Lord Melbourne out 9th instant to present memorials for the prevention of war in Spain. The Premier said every thing had been done to enforce the Elliot Treaty, but he could not state any intention of a change of measures adapted to a termination of the war. At a special general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of commerce held on 13th instant, a motion for a petition to parliament for the repeal of the corn laws was carried unanimously. Lord Durham refused to accept the Westminster address till an explanation had been given by the chairman of the meeting. The Queen left Windsor for Brighton 20th instant. Sir J. Graham was installed as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University on 21 inst.

On 19th Instant eleven persons lost their lives at the Walls-end Colliery by an explosion of fire damp. All the Great Powers are agreed as to the conditions on which the disputes between Belgium and Holland are to be settled. The Bank of Belgium at Brussels has stopped payment and occasioned considerable alarm in Paris. Affairs however are not so bad as at first expected. Sir Lionel Smith had dissolved the Jamaica Legislative Assembly, rendered necessary by their refusing to attend to any business because the Imperial Parliament had interfered in passing the W. I. Prisons Bill.

East India.—The French Minister of Commerce has recommended Freneh Merchants to dispatch Vessels to the E. Indies with provisions for the use of the army directed against Cabool and suggested that as French ships were fast sailers they would anticipate the market before the arrival of Vessels from England.

At a quarterly general court of Proprietors Mr. M. Martin moved for Papers relative to the taxation of India and endeavoured to prove that the revenue was "rapidly declining" and the country in a wretched state. The motion was opposed by a large majority.

France.—On the 17th Instant the King of the French formally opened the session of the Chambers, his speech did not produce much impression. The foreign topics commented on, were the continuance of satisfactory relations with Foreign Powers, the prospect of a speedy settlement of the Affairs of Belgium, the evacuation of the Roman States by the Austrian Troops and of Ancona by the French, the distressing state of Spain, the certainty of forcing Mexico into submission, and the increased strength of the French position in Africa. "Perfect accord between the great powers of the state" received a strong recommendation. The birth of the Count of Paris was mentioned as an auspicious event, but from the illness of the Princess Mary of Orleans, the King's voice faultered which caused a general share of emotion.—The number of Troops that lined the course of the Procession was so large, that nothing could be distinguished by the crowd but the upper part of the royal carriages and the heads of the coachmen and footmen.—Monsr. Dupin has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies—the result of the scrutiny was, Dupin 183 votes, Passy 178, the former gained "half a vote more than the absolute majority required," which proves that parties are almost equally divided. In addition to this the opposition have gained a victory in electing 3 of their own candidates as vice presidents. The Journal des Debats acknowledges the defeat of Ministers but before retiring they prudently wait the debate on the Address.

Peninsula.—We have no military news of importance from *Spain*; Cordava has resigned in disgust all his titles, honors, and appointments. Espartero has been created Colonel of the Royal Guard. A new Administration has been again announced with Don Peres de Castro, President of the Council.

The Queen of *Portugal* opened the Cortes on 9th instant.

Canada.—The Rebellioon has been entirely suppressed, and more than 400 Traitors are in gaol at Montreal awaiting the result of a Court martial 15 English Officers compose the court so the expectations of the Loyalist are ominous. McKenzie and Theller endeavoured to get up a meeting at Washington in aid of the "Sympathizers" but failed, the authorities having discountenanced the proceeding. Bill Johnson and one of his comrades have been suffered to escape the custody of the U. State marshal.

United States. The last arrival brings President Van Burens opening speech to Congress on 4th Instant.—The offer to appoint a commission to determine the boundary line had been met by the Queen's ministers with much good will, and he had no doubt the business was in a train of amicable adjustment. His sentiments on the invasion of British Territory by U. S. Citizens are in effect these;—if American Citizens violate the laws by making military incursions into Canada they are liable to the same punishment as if they had committed outrages in their own Country. A great portion of the message is devoted to a defence of the policy of the Government towards the Banks.

LATEST DATES FROM

Bombay	6	October Overland.
Madras	25	September ,,
Calcutta	23	.... ,, .. ,,
Ceylon	21	.... ,, .. ,,
China	20	August via Calcutta.

The East India Company have given notice that they have determined to suspend their agency in China after the next season, 1839-40, reserving to themselves the option of resuming it, should circumstances render it expedient to do so. They have also determined to limit the remittances through China in the season to 300,000*l.*

The judicial committee of the privy council has been engaged with India appeals.

Messrs. Miller and Wigram, Queen's counsel, were heard for the appellant in an appeal from Madras—Sooriah Row v. Rajah Emoguntry Sooriah. Mr. Sergeant Spankie and Mr. Lloyd were heard for the respondents.

The Right Honorable Thomas Erskine gave judgment on the part of their lordships, and affirmed the decree of the court below, but without costs.

Sir William Follett for the appellants, and Mr. Sergeant Spankie and Mr. Lloyd for the respondent, were heard in an appeal from Madras—Stephen Lazar and his wife, Thamar Lazar, *v.* Colla Ragava Chitty.

Lord Denman stated, that their lordships considered the appellants were entitled to their judgment: the decree of the Sudder Adawlut must be reversed, and the original decree of the Provincial Court must be revived; and the appellants also to have costs, both in the present appeal, and also in the Court of Sudder Adawlut.

An appeal from Bombay, Esuruint Row Thorat *v.* Nillober, has been dismissed. A second appeal, Sooriah Row *v.* Cotaghery, was also heard. In both appeals Mr. Miller, Queen's Council, and Mr Jackson, were heard for the appellants; and Mr. Sergeant Spankie and Mr. Edward F. Moore, the counsel for the East India Company for the repondents.

Lord Brougham gave judgment in the latter appeal, affirming the decree of the court below, and dismissing the appeal with costs.

In the case of Bottomley against Forbes, the Court of Common Pleas has pronounced judgement. It was an action on a charter-party, by which the defendants, who are East India agents, chartered the plaintiff's vessel, the Royal Admiral, to take on board a full cargo at Bombay and convey it to London, for which they were to pay 4l. 15s. per ton; cotton to be taken at 50 cubic feet to the ton, other goods according to the East India Company's scale of tonage. The only question in the case was, how, were, and when, the cotton was to be measured; the plaintiff insisting that they were entitled to have it measured upon delivery at the port of London, when it would be in a considerably expanded state; while the defendants insisted, that, according to the usage in the trade, the cotton was to be measured at Bombay, where it was subjected to the screw system of compression. The admeasurement, by the one system or the other, would make a difference in the freight of upwards of 400l. On the trial, evidence of the usage was objected to by the plaintiff, as not being admissible within the words of the charter-party, but which evidence was admitted; but the evidence of the captain, as to the admeasurement on board, in order to show that the alleged custom was unreasonable, was rejected. The Court were of opinion, that the evidence of usage was admissible; but that the evidence of the captain of the vessel, to show that the usage was unreasonable, had been improperly rejected. Upon that ground, therefore, they ordered the rule for a new trial to be made absolute.

The examination of the students at Haileybury College took place on Friday, before the Chairman and Directors of the East India Company, when the following gentlemen obtained their appointments as Writers in the Company's Civil Service:—Messrs. A. Hamilton, B. H. Cooper, W. Hathaway, T. J. Knox, R. G. Clarke, C. Ravenshaw, C. W. A. Dance, E. F. Lautour, G. H. Ellis, Turnbull, Roberts, Cherry, and Payne. The medal in mathematics was obtained by Mr. Hamilton; that in Hindustani, by Mr. Cooper; the one for Sanscrit and Persian, by Mr. Hathaway; and one for Teloogoo, by Mr. Clarke. Prizes in languages were obtained by Messrs. Knox, Lautour, Turnbull, Roberts, and Cherry. Some of the students, remaining still at the College, were highly distinguished; Messrs. Goldie, Agnew, Inverarity, and Wingfield, obtaining prizes in languages.

OVERLAND DISPATCHES.—On Thursday afternoon, a messenger arrived at the East India House with the Company's dispatches only, down to the 1st November from Bombay, bringing confirmation of the anticipated movements of the army, which were in actual progress.

This dispatch was brought by the "Hugh Lindsay" steamer, which left Bombay on the 1st November, and arrived at Suez on the 24th; it afterwards reached Alexandria on the 28th, and was taken on the 4th December by H. M. steamer "Volcano" to Malta, from whence it has been brought by an express messenger.

The public letters, therefore, cannot be expected until the 31st instant, except those transmitted *viâ* Marseilles, which may be received on the 27th or 28th instant.—*Atlas Dec.* 22.

THE NEW GOVERNOR FOR BOMBAY.—On Wednesday, the 19th inst., a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., was sworn in as Governor of Bombay, Sir James afterwards dined with the Court at the London Tavern, when the Directors were honoured with the company of her Majesty's ministers, and several other distinguished personages.—*Ibid.*

Large shipments of bullion continue to bo made for the continent, and a considerable amount was forwarded yesterday by the Dover coaches from the Bank of England.—(Herald.)

THE CANADAS

By the papers brought by the late arrival from New York we learn that Theller and Dodge have succeeded in effecting their escape from Quebec, and that 600l. have been offered by proclamation for their apprehension. Four privates of the guards, who were on duty, on the night they escaped, have been arrested, and are considered as deeply implicated.

On the 30th of October, the brigade of guards on duty in Canada, give a farewell dinner to the Earl of Durham. His lordship stated that no difference of opinion had ever existed between Sir John Colborne and himself, and that his government had received the approbation of that gallant general.

Considerable alarm prevails in both provinces, but every preparation is being made to meet the emergencies that may arise, and volunter *corps* are being organized in all directions. We regret to learn that frequent desertions of the regulars have taken place; and that in some instances, they have crossed the frontier in whole pickets.

Troops were on their way from Halifax to reinforce the troops in the provinces, and Sir George Arther in Upper Canada had offered a bounty for recruits.

The approaching arrival of the "Geat Western," will bring us very late news, which will, doubtlessly, be of deep interest in the present crisis.—Atlas, Dec. I.

FRANCE.

The French papers are beginning to consider the chances of a coalition of all parties against the ministry of M. Mole; and all that seems wanting to this amalgamation of interests is a concession from the Doctrinaries of a certain degree of electoral reform. On the other hand, the ministry has derived strength and confidence from the unreserved adhesion of M. Dupin to its interests. At all events the session of the Chambers, which opens on the 15th of this month, is likely to be a stormy one.

There is no doubt of the intention of the government to have a strong army on the Belgian frontier; but for what object, whether to support Belgium in its resistance to the decision of the conference, or to prevent Dutch aggression, or to counterbalance the attitude of Prussia, is not yet apparent.

The reports respecting the death or capture of Abd-el-Kader turns out to be false; by the last arrival, the Emir was still investing Ain Maidi.

It was believed that the intelligence from the French squadron before Vera Cruz was unfavourable.

SPAIN.

The debate on the answer to the Queen's speech had commenced, and was carried on with much acrimony. The draft of an address was read on the 14th ult.: it was considered hostile to the administration, although written in very moderate terms. It observes, that the treaty of the quadruple alliance had not produced all the advantages which might have been expected. The deputies were accordingly invited to rely solely on the domestic resources and national patriotism for the triumph of the constitutional cause. England is much lauded for her intervention and good offices in obtaining the recognition of the Queen by the Ottoman Porte, and Messrs Olozaga and Seoane had insisted on the insertion in the address of a paragraph declaring that "no compromise should ever be entered into with the traitor Don Carlos or his family." This article would, it was thought, be the object of an interesting debate, and would ultimately be adopted by the majority. The conduct of France with respect to the quadruple treaty is very severely censured. On the 17th ult. the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies was characterized by an unusual degree of violence. General Seoane was the first to set the example, in bringing forward a proposition, signed by twenty-three members, which was unanimously referred for examination to the standing committee of the House. The object of the proposition was to demand that all contracts concluded by government with Spaniards or foreigners, the returns of the salaries of public functionaries, and all the details of the financial administration, should be submitted to a committee of the Cortes. The general denounced as "robbers" all the officers of the administration, and said that he would at no remote period draw up a regular accusation against all the plunderers of the public revenue, and Count Toreno in particular. At the same sitting General Seoane inveighed with extreme violence against the French government for not executing faithfully its portion of the treaty of the quadruple alliance. The President of the Council announced that he would repel those attacks on the following day, but the debate had taken a tone which rendered the task of the ministers the more painful, as the majority of the deputies was evidently against them. The Minister of Justice had declared before the Cortes, that he was determined to resign his post, and Messrs. Valgosnera and Hontevirgen would, it was thought, follow his example.

In addition to the other cities which have been the theatre of seditious movements, Seville must be numbered, where a revolt took place on the 18th Nov., in which General Llorente, the commandant narrowly escaped. The mob established a junta of reprisals, and depatched a message to the Captain General of Audalusia, the Count de Cleonard, requiring his instant resignation, and informing him that, should he hesitate, a reward would be offered for him, dead or alive. The Count's only reply was an order to his troops to march at once against Seville.

On the 19th ult. the communications on the Madrid road between Saragossa and Calatayud were interrupted by Cabrera; and, on the 17th ult., Gen. Van Halen was hurrying towards him by forced marches from Valentia. The former is stated to have pressed forward towards Madrid with 10,000 men, of whom 900 were cavalry. On the 21st ult. Maroto was concentrating the Carlist forces at Estella, with a view, as it was said, of effecting some movements in co-operation with the designs of Cabrera. Espartero was at Logrono with his army employed in shooting Carlist prisoners. M. Mon, a brother of the late Minister of Finance, and aide-de-camp of the late General Pardinas, has been shot by order of Cabrera.

TURKEY.

There is nothing new from Turkey. On the 7th ult. several small vessels of the Ottoman squadron returned to Constantinople; and on the 4th the Persian Ambassador to England arrived in that capital. On the same day the ratification of the commercial treaty was exchanged between Lord Ponsonby and Nourri Effendi.

The main divisien of the Turkish fleet (nineteen vessels) entered the Dardanelles on the 9th November. On the same day the British fleet, with two Turkish frigates, were at anchor on the coast of Troy, opposite Tenedos.

GREECE.

The intelligence from Athens states that British subjects are placed in a painful position in Greece from the indignities to which they are subjected by the agents of authority, who are entirely in the Russian interest. It is expected that very strong remonstrances on this point will be made by Sir Edward Lyons, the English resident at Athens.

EGYPT.

The Pasha of Egypt, on the 27th October, had despatched the first division of the army of 10,000 men, intended for an expedition against ihe Abyssinians. The astonishment in Alexandria at the employment of so large a force in that hazardous undertaking was extreme. Many thought that Mehemet Ali entertained other views, which he dissembled, in order not to awaken the attention of the people of the adjoining country, whom he was determined to subdue.

Independently of this expedition, the Pasha contemplated another of a scientific nature---namely, to search for the sources of the Nile, which are unknown up to this day, and to explore the different countries situate beyond Sennaar. The Viceroy was desirous to ascertain the nature of them, and what advantage he could derive from their cultivation. The direction of the expedition was confided to M. Tossizza, the Consul-General of Greece, to a Turkish officer of the vicregal household, and to a renegado Swiss employed in the arsenal.

RUSSIA.

There are several reports of a conspiracy having been discovered in Russia, and that it was so extensive that the Emperor, not daring to punish the parties implicated, had given them an unlimited leave of absence. These matters, however, are so frequent in recurrence, according to the German papers, that no credence can be attached to them.

A decree has been issued by the regency of Wilna ordering the sequestration of the property of all persons who may be "mentioned" in any proceedings for treason by the parties implicated, so that their property may be seized simultaneously with the arrest of their persons. This practice of "mentioning", prevailed to a great extent in England during the infamous popish plot, when the scoundrel, Titus Oates, "mentioned" a great many individuals.

With respect to the commercial treaty between England and Austria, letters from Constantinople and the ports of the Danube state that it is likely to be of no avail; at least as respected the harbours situate along the Danube, if the Russian government should not be compelled to remove the bar which is forming at the mouth of the river. It appears that at the present moment there are hundreds of merchant ships at Galacz, Ismail, and other ports in the Danube, and among them many under English colours, which were detained there from an impossibility to cross the bar.

UNITED STATES.

The dates from New York are of the 1st of November, and they throw discredit upon the account of the vast preparations for an invasion of Canada, with which the Quebec and Montreal papers have recently teemed, although they admit there were many vagabonds on the frontier ready for any mischief.

SOUTH AMERICA.

On the 29th July, a conspiracy to overthrow the authority of General Santa-Cruz, the protector of Peru, was successful at Lima, headed by Orbegoso who acted as vicegerent of Santa-Cruz, who at the time was at Bolivia collecting money. The independence of Peru, the dissolution of the styled Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and the deposition, of General Santa-Cruz from the Protectorate were solemnly proclaimed amidst the most emphatic demonstrations of public enthusiasm. The President Orbegoso then sent a flag of truce to Callao, demanding the submission of Generals Miller and Moran, who were stationed there with about 1,800 men. Up to the 30th it was not known what determination they would take; General Miller had shut himself in the Castle with 600 men; and General Moran, with 1,200, had gone to Chorillos. General Nieto, one of the conspirators, with a force of 2,000 superior troops, had in the mean time taken up a position between Lima and Callao. This movement is said to have been effected in concert with the commander of the Chilian blockading squadron, Commodore Postigo.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres continued to be rigorously enforced by the French squadron.—*Atlas, December* 1.

ATLAS.—DECEMBER 22.

The news from Canada on Wednesday is encouraging, not only as relates to the extinction of the rebellion, but to the feeling now begining to be prevalent among the frontier population of the United States, that the time had come when such attempts must cease, as the Canadians were satisfied with their government, and all attempts to excite them to revolt would be nugatory, or only recoil upon the persons engaged in so perilous an undertaking. The speedy suppression of the recent outbreak by the volunteers in Lower Canada, and by a small body of regulars and militia in the Upper Province, has shown the brigands that no co-operation can be looked for within the British territories, and that the troops of their own country are on the alert to prevent their lawless proceedings, and deliver them up to justice—if they escape the sword in the provinces.

We learn, but not to our surprise, that Mr. Justice Bedard, a relation of Mr. Papineau, and Mr. Justice Panet, a Canadian, judges of the Queen's Bench in the district of Quebec, have decided that Sir John Colborne's proclamation suspending the Habeas Corpus Act was invalid, and have ordered the discharge of two prisoners arrested by virtue of the Governor-General's warrant. Mr. Justice Bedard is the mover of the famous ninety-two resolutions, in which the pretended grievances of the Canadians were comprised in 1834, and was always an active coadjutor in Mr. Papineau's schemes of agitation; his associate judge, Mr. Panet, is leavened with the same spirit of hostility to every thing British; and few will be surprised to learn that Sir John Colborne has suspended the two functionaries. *Inter arma silent leges*, and the safety of the country is the first principle. We regret to find that Mr. justice Bowen, an Englishman, declined appearing on the Bench, so that the Canadian judges had the decision of the question entirely to themselves; and their judgment on a matter of constitutional law is just what might have been expected from persons actuated by their well known sentiments.

CANADAS.

The rebellion appears to be entirely suppressed, and the originators of the invasion to be covered with the odium to which they have rendered themselves obnoxious by instigating the late demonstrations, and then shrinking from the prominent position they were expected to take. More than 400 persons are in gaol at Montreal, awaiting their trial by martial law, the prevotal court being already constituted, and only awaiting the classification of the prisoners to commence proceedings. This appears to have created some dissatisfaction among the British inhabitants, who certainly seem to require an expiation for the blood of their countrymen that has been shed in repressing this unnatural rebellion, and for the trouble and alarm they were subjected to during last winter and the late autumn. The subjoined paragraph, from the *Montreal Gazette*, a paper of comparatively moderate opinion, is ominous of what the loyalists expect from the court-martial, which is thus organized:—Major-General John Clitherow, President; Lieut-Colonel Sir John Eustace, 2d battalion Grenadier Guards; Lieut-Colonel Henry Barnard, 2d battalion Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Colonel W. Grierson, 15th regiment; Lieut.-Colonel J. Crauford, 2d battalion Grenadier Guards; Major John Lloyd, 73d regiment; Major Henry Townsend, 24th regimen; Major Arthur W. Biggs, 7th Hussars; Captain William Eyre, 73d regiment; Captain W. B. Smith, 15th regiment; Captain Robert Marsh, 24th regiment; Captain Henry A. Kerr, 2d battalion Royal Regiment; Captain Augustus Cox, 2d battalion Grenadier Guards; Captain the Hon. George Cadogan, Grenadier Guards; Captain Hew A. R. Mitchell, Grenadier Guards; all of whom, or the said Major-General John Clitherow, President, together with any twelve or more of the said last-mentioned persons and officers, constitute the general court-martial. Captain Muller, of the Royal Regiment, has been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate of the Court, and will be assisted in his duties by a professional gentleman.

Much dissatisfaction seems to prevail at the tardiness of the proceedings of the court-martial, a dissatisfaction which would at first sight appear not unreasonable, considering the length of the time that the Court has been organised; but it must be remembered that the immense promiscuous horde of miscreants now in gaol requires considerable time to be assorted and identified, and we are happy to be able to assure our readers, on good authority, that not a moment of unnecessary delay will be allowed. Each prisoner will be served with a copy of the charge exhibited against him three days before that fixed on for his trial; the first case will come on not later than Wednesday next. The rebels, it is said, are very confident that all the proceedings of the court-martial will be reserved by the Parliament at home—to this we have no objection, provided the Court here does its duty, for if half a hundred of the rascals should be hung up by the neck as they deserve, the effect of the sentence would be very little impaired by cutting them down again and hanging them up by the heels.

The felon Mackenzie; with the refugee Theller, have been endeavouring to get up a meeting in aid of the Canadians at Washington, which was discountenanced by the authorites of the United States in a marked manner, the heads of departments having requested their subordinates to abstain from attending so that the persons present were very few, and of the most disreputable class. Were it not for the impending fate of so many of the Montreal captives, the late rebellion would be a perfect farce.

An attack on Dundee, on the 10th November, was prevented by the United States regular troops stationed at Fort Covington, on Lake Champlain, the officers of which have thereby incurred the odium of the democrate and ruffians of that neighbourhood.

There is very little doubt that the attempts upon the Canadas are fomented by the land agents of the States, who imagine that the British provinces would prove a lucrative speculation when parcelled out into lots, in the manner in which the public lands are disposed of in their own country.

The troops have now all returned to their headquarters; not a person is in arms against the government; and we perceive by one of the Montreal papers that the common hangman has been sent for from Quebec to that city, where his hateful office will be immediately put into requisition.

FOREIGN NEWS,

BELGIUM.

The brithday of the King of the Belgians, who entered his 49th year on Sunday last, was celebrated at Brussels with great ceremony and every testimony of joy. Early in the morning a new flag, bearing his Majesty's cipher, was displayed from the tree of liberty, planted in the Place de la Monnaie, and all the public buildings were decorated in like manner.

RUSSIA.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 14th inst., contains an article of Russian dictation, on the recent affair in Persia, and calling in question the right of Great Britain to doubt the good faith of the Shah, or to suppose that he was instigated by Russia. It states that the hostility of England was excited by the liberality of the commercial notions of the Shah that she wished to maintain a monopoly in Persia, at the very moment she was signing a treaty in Constantinople subversive of an exclusive trade. Russia, it proceeds to say, is determined to defend its interests in the East, and will take up the gauntlet which England has thrown down to her.

UNITED STATES.

The commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maine to examine the disputed frontier line on the north-eastern boundary of the United States, have performed their tasks, and returned to Augusta. The *Bangor Courier* says, "We understand that they found very distinctly marked highlands at the point where the waters divide between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean' and all the country north of St. John River extremely mountainous. The country where the waters divide is not level and swampy, as has been represented and believed by many, but lies in mountains dividing highlands, corresponding to the terms of the treaty of 1783. The commissioners have not only ascertained that there are such highlands, but that they rise in some place into mountains, and we learn that they have, moreover, discovered the boundary line itself, as marked out by the commissioners under the treaty of 1782, and all the monuments established at that time to fix the line. If this is this case, the long pending, unpleasant question between this country and Great Britain will be settled at once, without difficulty."

One of those destructive fires by which the cities of the United States are so frequently desolated, broke out in Mobile, the chief town of the state of Alabama, on the 22d of Nov. Several streets, and the theatre were destroyed and the loss is estimated at above 150,000 dollars.

Several murders have lately occurred in the southern states, Mr. Duffee shot Mr. M'Clown in a sudden quarrel at Mobile on the 21st of Nov. A traveller was robbed of 10,000 dollars and then murdered in the woods of Scott County, Mississippi. At Aberdeen on the 9th ult., Mr. Eanes stabbed Mr. Smith in a quarrel; the latter died instantly. In a dispute about land at Grenada on the 8th of Nov., a Mr. Wilson shot Messrs. Morrison and Clark, and wounded a Mr. Baytt. He waylaid them with a rifle and a double-barrelled gun. A gentleman-living near Marengo, in a fit of insanity, is supposd to have set his house on fire. He wrapped himself up in a blanket, and voluntarily perished in the flames. About 2,000, of the Cherokee Indians, out of 16,000, have died since June last.—Atlas Dec. 22.

Thirty-five of the state prisoners arrived at Liverpool on Monday from Quebec, in the ship "Captain Ross," which anchored in Bootle Bay, and a steamer was sent out to bring the convicts, who arrived about four o'clock, and were immediately conveyed to the Liverpool borough jail. A desperate attempt was made to mutiny during the passage home, but it was happily frustrated by the determination of Capt. Morton, who placed the whole of the prisoners in heavy irons None of the names of the prisoners are Canadian, and therefore, it is concluded that the present batch are some of the American sympathizers, whose cases were not considered obnoxious to the highest penalties of martial law. The English sympathizers here, it is stated, have endeavoured to oppose their conveyance to a penal colony, by sending down writs of *habeas corpus*; but this measure will be useless, as the returns to such writs would be in conformity with the terms of a statute of Geo. IV., passed for colonial criminals. —Atlas, Dec. 22.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

(FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 25.

By the Independent, Captain Nye, which packet reached our port at a late hour yesterday evening, we have received New York papers of the date of Dec 7, that is to say, advices one day later than are those which the arrival of the Liverpool, enabled us to quote

The *New York Morning Herald* of the 7th instant assures us, that the Russian Consul, resident at Boston, who happened to pay an inopportune visit to his children located in a seminary at Montreal, was then and there arrested by the public authorities of Lower Canada, on a charge, that he had instigated the ringleaders of the late rebellion to perpetrate the outrages they had committed, or advised, and had aided them (with money) in the movements they had not scrupled to hazard. The evidence of the connection which this Iscariot minister had maintained with the insurgents was furnished we are told, to the personages who authorised his arrest, by one Baron Frettelin. The *New York Morning Herald* conjectures that the occurrence of this event had occasioned the adjourment of the courts martial.

From the States we learn that the arrival of each successive mail affords additional proof of the gloomy prospects and miserable failure of the cotton crops.

Mr. Adams proposed a series of resolutions which were slyly condemnatory of the treatment with which the American minister, Mr Stevenson, honoured the alien, O'Connell. The opinion which the Congress entertained of the pretensions of that mendacious mendicant and unblushing brawler may be gathered from the fact that the attempt to repudiate the conduct of the man who had dared to treat "the recorder of vows" with the measureless contempt he deserved, was frustrated on the division by 140 to 57 votes. The Derrynane bagman has no tail in the Congress.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON-MARKET.

Sales of 35,000 bales on 27th ult at 12 to 14¼ cents for from midding fair. The *Merchants' Transcrip* says---

"Each succeeding mail from the interior of Mississippi gives us gloomy accounts of the crop, and the circular exhibited on 'Change from the Union Bank of Mississipi will, no doubt, make our factors hold out for higher rates for the little cotton they may get from that state for sale."

MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK.

"Jackson, Nov. 16, 1838.

"Sir---The directors of this institution, believing that the cotton crop of this state will fall short, and that planters will postpone the sale of their crops until the deficiency is known, propose to advance 60 dollars for every bale of cotton weighing 400lb., delivered to the agents of this bank, to be appointed at the following shipping points, viz.. at Natchez, Viksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Manchester, Techna, Startia, Marion, Greenwood Grenada, Columbus, and Mississippi city. The owner to deliver to this bank the said agent's receipt, with the mark, number, and weight of each bale, together with a note payable 12 months after date, with two or more good securities, to be submitted to the board for said advance.

"The cotton to be shipped to Liverpool, or such other market as may be designated by the party delievering the same at his risk and expense, and sold on account of this bank. The proceeds, together with the exchange, both foreign and domestic, to be credited on his note, and the rate of the time the account of sales is received. "Respectfully

"W. P. GRAYSON, Cashier."

CANADA.

(From the *New York Commercial Advertiser* Dec. 7.)

We have just received the letter of which the following is a copy:---

"Montreal, Nov. 28.

"I wrote you on Sunday, with the intention of sending it by Mr. Kitchen, the Russian Consel residing at Boston, who came in last week for the purpose of removing his family; you may recollect that they have for some time resided in this city. They intended to leave on Monday, but on Sunday evening, while Mr. K. and his wife and daughter were out visiting a friend, Major M. Cecil, with a party of cavalry, went to his lodgings provided with a warrant from the Attorney General to arrest him on suspicion of being a Russian spy; they insisted on searching the house, and carried away with them Mr. K.'s trunk, filled with his wearing apparal, as also his carpet-bag. They then went in search of him and having found him, conveyed him to the examination-room where Sir John Colborn was waiting. The first objects which met the view of Mr. K. were his trunk and carpet-beg, with several of his private letters opened for inspection. Sir John treated him with courtesy, and on hearing his own account of himself, the object of his journey, and his official station at Boston, he immediately directed his release, with an assurance, in answer to his demand, that he should receive a letter of explanation from the Attorney General; he waited all day on Monday, but no letter came to him. In the evening he addressed a note to Mr. Ogden, the Attorney General, reminding him of Sir John's promise, and stating that he should not leave town without its fulfilment.

"On Tuesday morning Mr. K. called on Mr. Ogden, and was received rather cavalierly, but was at length promised the satisfaction he required. I suppose Mr. Ogden wrote to him, as I believe that Mr. K. left town this morning."

Yesterday three pieces of wooden cannon and 64 prisoners, taken in the neighbourhood of Beauharnois, were brought to town, We are sorry to add that the reports of yesterday go to state that already, in the districts so lately visited by her Majesty's troops, the rebellious disposition is again visible.---(From the Montreal Transcript of Dec 1.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE: FORTY-FIVE HOUSES BURNT. We have to fulfil unpleasant duty of recording another melancholy fire which has occured in Champlain-street. The total number of houses burnt is, as near as can be ascertained, 45, exclusive of outbuildings, &c.—From the Quebec Merenry of Nov. 23.

EXPRESS FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, SIX O'CLOCK.

The Liverpool steamer, which left New York on the 6th instant, arrived at our port in excellent trim and in gallant style this morning, at 11 o'clock, The progress of this noble vessel during the greater portion of her homeward voyage was impeded by severe gales, coarse weather, and mountainous seas. In despite of these mischances she succeeded in the course of one day in traversing a distance of 282 miles.

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on 08 April, 2017

In the Message which the President delivered to the Congress, M. Van Buren states his conviction that the question of the eastern boundary would be amicably adjusted between Great Britain and the States. He formally assures them that he had received official intimation of the existence of an organised band of Americans confederated to aid and abet the cause of the Canadian insurgents. He justifies the promptness with which Sir John Colborne has attempted to check the aggressions of the rebels, and denounces the conduct of the infatuated malcontents. He leaves it to the discretion of Congress to determine whether the means he has adopted to check the excesses, and to crush the hopes of the "Sympathisers," to whose cause he declares himself to be hostile, are sufficiently stringent and available.

It is reported that the gallant Colonel Wetherall is to be appointed Commander of the Forces in Upper Canada.

Sir George Arthur has offered 1000*l.* for the apprehension of the dastard M'Kenzie.

John Colborne has submitted to the Council a bill suspending the trial by jury.

Private advices received this day from Canada state that the jurisdiction of the courts martial had been disputed by the prisoners arraigned before them. Their protest was disregarded. In one letter, which we have seen, the writer reports it to be the prevailing opinion that in consequence of an informality, for the commission of which the Attorney General is blamed, it will be impossible to condemn any of the prisoners to condign punishment. Most ardently do we hope this opinion may be untrue.

A correspondence has passed between Colonel Worth and Lieut. Colonel Dundas, in which the former assures him of the determination of the American frontier soldiers to zealously assist in the suppression of the rebellion.

A reward of 500*l.* has been offered for the detection of the ill-fated Captain Usher's murderers.

Two French steamers and a brig of war had arrived at Havanah to carry thence a supply of provisions to Vera Cruz. Scaling ladders and other implements of invasion are said to be on board of them.—*Standard Dec,* 26.

We have received by the Independence New York packet, New York journals one day later than those previously brought, namely, to the *seventh* inst. The *New York Morning Herald* mentions the arrest of the Russian Consul at Boston, when making an excursion into Canada, by the British authorities. This person is said to be charged with having promoted the late rebellion and with having supplied money to the rebels. We trust that no diplomatic delicacy will be permitted to shroud the intrigues of Russia, if the proofs of guilt can be brought home.

An absurd motion about Mr. O'Connell in Congress gave to that assembly an opportunity of signally marking its contempt for the mendicant.—*Standard, Dec.* 26.

BRITISH FUNDS, Dec. 23th

Bank Stock,—	India Stock,—
3 per Cent. Red., 93 2⅞ 3⅛	India Bonds, 62 pm
3 per Ct. Cons.,—	South Sea Old Anns.,—
3½ per Ct. Ans. 1818, 100⅜	Cons for Op., Jan. 16 93⅛ 4
3½ per Ct. Red. 100⅛ ¼	Ind. Stock for Op.,—
Few 3½ per Ct.,—	1000*l.* Ex. Bills. 65 67 pm
Long An., 1860, 14 13-6	500*l.* do. 65 67 pm
Ditto 30 yrs, 1859,—	Small do. 65 67 pm
Ditto 30 yrs, 1860,—	Do. Commercial, new,—

LONDON MARKETS.

(From the *London New Price Current* of Dec. 21.

The colonial markets closed this afternoon for the Christmas holy-days and will remain so until the first Tuesday in January.

SUGAR.—There has been an increased inactivity in the British plantation market this week; the demand has been almost exclusively confined to the grocers, who have purchased very sparingly; the refiners have, except in one or two instances, refrained from purchasing, and the speculative demand has entirely ceased. Importers generally have refused to submit to lower prices, but in some instances a reduction on former rates of 1s. has been submitted to; so trifling, however, have the private purchases been, not exceeding 100 hhds. &c. daily, that it is impossible to quote prices accurately. At public sale 253 hhds. 33 trs. 40 brls. of Barbadoes, and 320 hhds. 3 trs. 94 brls. of St. Lucia, have been brought forward; the former were all sold, but they went off without spirit, good and fine qualities at 6d. to 1s. decline; other kinds maintained previous rates; fine brought 66s. to 66s. 6d., good 66s. to 66s. 6d., good mid. 64s. to 64s. 6d., low mid. and mid. 62s. to 63. 6d., ord. 59s. to 61s., one lot very inferior, 56s. 6d.; the latter was a very indifferent parcel, it was principally damaged and sold heavily 1s. under the general valuation for the low and mid. descriptions, whilst good and one sorts brought former rates; ord. to good brown went at 51s. to 54s., fair to mid. yellow 55s. to 58s., good and fine 61s. to 65s. The delivery last week was 2,684 hhds. 175 tierces and 165 brls. which again exceeds that of the corresponding one of 1837 by about 1,500 hhds., whilst the reports at the Custom-house since the 12th inst. only amount to 665 hhds. and 69 trs., which is not a great deal more than last year. The stock in the Docks on the 15th inst. of 26,970 hhds. 3,334 tierces and 1,639 barrels, being 10,525 hhds. 2,241 tierces and 499 barrels more than on the 16th December, 1837, shows that the surplus is again reduced.

The afternoon there was no improvement in the demand; notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts received from Jamaica, importers refuse to sell except at fully former prices; the total purchases for the week are only 1,200 hhds. and trs. the market is closed until the first Tuesday in the new year.

The advices received from Jamaica this morning are not so favourable; the disinclination on the part of the negros to work was on the increase, which operated much against the making of sugar, and it is apprehended that in consequence there will be a falling off in the supply from that island during the ensuing year; the Governor has dissolved the House of Assembly, and calling a new one.

Refined.—This market has participated in the dullness which has prevailed in West India; the grocers have purchased sparing by of all descriptions, taking only sufficient to supply their immediate wants, and in some instances rather lower prices have been accepted, but not generally; lumps equal to the standard were sold at 75s.. rather under 72s. to 73s. and common 70s. to 71s. For exportation there is still no demand, and the price of double crushed is uncertain. The demand for treacle continues limited, and rather lower rates have been accepted; small parcels of common have been sold at 28s. 6d. to 29s. patent 29s. 6d. to 31s., and the best old make at 30s 6d. to 31s. In pieces the transactions have been limited at previous quotations. Bastards have met with a dull sale but lower prices have not accepted. Candy has maintained its former currency. The demand for Dutch crushed sugar has ceased. but under 32s. 6d. there are no sellers.

East India.—Bengal has been in good demand, principally to supply the wants of the town grocers, and rather higher prices have been obtained for good and fine descriptions; other sorts have brought previous rates. At public sale, 5,400 bags 44 casks sold readily—the former fine white at 69s. to 70s.; good, 66s. 6d.; mid., 64s. to 65s.; low mid., 63s; damps. 57s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.; washed, 56s. low dry brown and yellow, 44s. to 57s.; good mid. and good yellow, 60s. 6d. to 68s.: the latter went at 44s. to 46. for low brown dabs. For Manilla there has been lees inquiry, and the private purchases have been trivial since this day week, but importers demand full prices, and nothing of ordinary quality is to be purchased under 22s. Siam is held for previous rates, but the purchases have been only to a limited extent.

Mauritius.—The private transactions have been limitted in brown as well as in yellow descriptions; only 600 bags have been brought to public sale (a very indifferent parcel) which sold 1s. under previous rates; low midding yellow went at 57s. 6d.; fine brown, 51s.; very ord., 40s. to 44s.; black, 37s. 6d.; but generally importers are not inclined to submit to lower prices. The deliveries continue large, and those of last week were 1,665 bags more than in 1837 during the same period: the stock is 24,932 bags larger than it was last year at this time. No auction is declared, and there has again been no arrival, but one or two cargoes of the new crop are supposed to be near at hand.

Foreign.—As is in general the case at this time of the year there are very few orders here for Havanah or Brazil, and there being no speculative demand, the operations privately since our last have been limited; prices, however, continuo firm. There has been a little inquiry after yellow Havannah, but the offers made are lower than importers are inclined to accept; there are very few parcels offering for sale, There have been no arrivals since last Friday.

Molasses.—The transactions in West India have been limited, but the supply continuing short previous rates have been maintained; fine are held for 31s. to 32s; common and other descriptions at 28s, and upwards,

COFFEE.—On Tuesday the British plantation market continued in the same dull states as we have noticed for some weeks past, and prices gave way 2s., but since then there has been a much better demand from the grocers, and the depression has recovered itself; clean descriptions have been the most in request: at public sale 230 casks 200 brls. and bags, the principal part of which found buyers. Dominica good and fine ord. at 94s. to 99s., Jamaica low mid. 125s. 6d., good mid. 116s., fine fine ord. 101s. to 103s., good and fine ord. 93s 6d. to 98s. 6d.; Berbice good mid. 111s. St. Lucia low mid. 102s. to 102s. 6d., Demerara low mid. 103s. 6d., good ord. unclean 90s.; there has been no arrival since our last. The transactions in East India have been confined to the extensive public sales, nearly 1,900 bags Ceylon, almost all per Achilles and Morning Star, which have been brought forward. The quality of the bulk was unusually good and clean, and about 4,500 bags were sold at the sales at prices generally about 2s. under those of the last auctions, or equal to the late nominal rates. About 2,000 bags are still held by the importers at a trifle above the price offered; bold good ordinary fetched 95s. to 95s. 6d., picked bold yellow 95s. 6d. to 97s. ditto green 95s. 6d. to 97s. 6d. colony fine ord. 98s. to 99s., one lot pea berries 106s. 740 bales Mocha have likewise been brought to the hammer: of these only about 300 were sold, greenish cleanly garbled, at 92s. to 94s., and yellow with a few blacks 98s., being a reduction of 3s. per cwt. on previous rates. For foreign in the early part of the week there was a good demand, and 2,055 bags St. Domingo at public sale on Tuesday sold briskly at 6d. advance; good ord. pale mixed brought 44s. to 44s. 6d.; but during the last two days the market has been quiet, and 106 bags St. Domingo at auction were brought in at 44s. to 44s. 6d. for quality similar to that noted above. The private operations in Brazil since our last been only 200 bags fine ord. coloury at 48s. per cwt.; to purchase, however, former rates must be paid for all descriptions.

INDIGO.—The East India market has become quiet; importers having advertised the large quantity of 8,354 chests for the January sale, about 3,000 of which are old goods, with a probability that the quantity will be increased to 10,000 chests have caused buyers to purchase cautionsy, and it is now difficult to get 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per cwt. advance on October price, for the general run the inspection is proceeding; Spanish cannot be bought on easier terms, but there are not many buyers as at present.

TEA.—There has been no increase in the demand for tea, buyers waiting for the public sales which take place in January; proprietors, however, refuse to sell under the October prices; the few common congeus offering for sale are held for 1s. 2½d. per lb.; the deliveries since this day week have been 370,000 lb.

COCOA.—Although there has not been much life in the West India market this week, still the grocers have purchased more freely, and previous rates have been supported; at auction 300 brls. and bags have been partly disposed of, good red Trinidad at 45s. to 47s., ord. gray 40s.; 74 bags African for exportation only were taken in at 35s. to 36s. Foreign remain as last quoted, but there has been scarcely any thing doing.

NITRATE OF SODA.—This article is held for 16s. to 16s. 6d. but the demand has been only for small parcels.

SALTPETRE.—A good demand has prevailed for rough by private contract, pricipally to supply the wants of the home buyers, and rather higher prices have been obtained; 26s. 6d. to 27s. has been obtained for fine, 25s. 6d. to 26s. for common and other descriptions, and several importers are not inclined to sell at present rates; at public sale 307 bags Calcutta brought 27s. for fine; refraction ½ per cent. 26s. to 26s. 6d for mid, and good quality unrefracted, and 25s. 6d. for damp; British refined has sold freely and advanced rates have again been obtained; sales in brls. have been made at 32s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE.—There has been less inquiry for Bengal, but the supply continues short; previous prices of 19s. to 20s. have been supported. At auction 560 bags Java were bought in at 16s. 6d. for middling white but broken. Carolina for home use is held firmly at 42s, to 42,, and is in fair demand. For export no price has yet been fixed.

OLIS.

For small parcels of East India cocoannt buyers have been compelled to pay the advanced rates of 52s. to 53s. by private contract; at auction 72 casks brought 51s. to 53s.: the stock is getting light.

LIVERPOOL.—DEC. 22.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PRICES CURENT FOR THE WEEK.—Throughout the week an extremely limited business has been done in every description of goods, and the sales by auction and private contract were scarcely ever known to be small. For sugar the demand is trifling, though holders are firm, and the sales of B. P., which do not reach 200 hhds., have been parted with at former prices. 2,300 bags have been taken by the grocers at 64s for low, up to 69s for very fine white. The sales in foreign sugar are 40 cases Brazil at 21s 6d for dry brown, to 27s for white, and a small parcel of Siam at 26s per cwt. 350 puns of Barbadoes molasses have been sold, but the price has not transpired. Coffee—There is a moderate demand for plantation, without any change in prices; the sales comprise 150 casks Jamaica, 40 bags Demerara, and 40 casks Berbice; the latter at 103s to 105s for fair to good middling quality. 44 bales middling Mocha sold at 39s per cwt. Nothing done in foreign. In cocoa, ginger, or pimento, no sales. 450 bags black pepper sold at 4¼d to 4½ per lb. Nothing reported in rice. Rum continues in request, and in most instances an advance has been obtained; the sales amount to 220 puns, chiefly Demerara of good quality, at 5s to 5s 7d per gallon.

In Indigo nothing has been done. 500 bags of saltpetre have been taken at 24s to 28s 6d, and 300 bags of nitrate of soda at 17s per cwt. Dyewoods; About 180 tons of Campeachy logwood have been sold at 15l, and Honduras at 12l; no sales. There is an improved demand for turpentine. The officers of the customs have received orders not to admit any more foreign spirit of turpentine at the duty of 26s 2d, and hence arises the increased inquiry; 500 barrels have been sold at 12s 8d to 12s 10d, and late in the day on Change 3600 changed hands at 13s 6d per cwt. Nothing new in American tar. Montreal pot and pearl ashes are dull and very few sales effected; the market is rather lower. The sales of hides are not extensive, but full prices have been paid for all descriptions. There has been a very good demand for tobacco, and the sales are estimated to be 500 hhds; of these 100 hhds. Kentucky, stemmed, and 100 hhds. Virginia leaf have been taken for resale; 50 hhds for Scotland, a few for Ireland, and the remainder, chiefly stemmed, by the home trade; Kentucky stemmed has realised 15d per lb., and higher prices have been obtained for other descriptions. A steady but not extensive demand has been made for brimstone; 170 tons have been disposed of chiefly at 10l per ton. Madders and madder roots continue in demand, but holders generally are asking an advance on the quotation. Only a limited business in olive oil, at former rates. In seal oil nothing. No transactions to report in palm oil this week, and the price remains without alteration. Oil of turpentine realizes an advance of 1s, sales being effected at 62s per cwt. Flax of good quality is wanted, inquiries are made for this description which is very scarce. In tallow the transactions have been very limited, but prices are fully supported.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The cotton market has been very active to-day, and Americans may be quoted at ⅛d to ¼d advanced rate above yesterday. Surats are selling ¼d per lb. over last week's prices. The sales this day are nearly 10,000 bags, of which half have been taken on speculation. 1,500 Surats, 5¼d to 6d. Americans, 6⅞ to 8¼d. New Orleans, 9d to 9¼d. About 4,500 have been taken on speculation. Globe, Dec. 4.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 7.

1st Regt. of Drg. Guards.—Major J. H. Slade, from the h.p. unatt., to be Major, v. Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Delancey, who exchgs., receiving the difference. 3d Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. D. Stewart, to be Capt., without purch., v. Carnac, decd.; Ensign P. Browne, to be Lieut., v Stewart; W. G Meacham, gent., to be Ensign, without Purch., v. Browne. 5th Foot—Major J. S. Smith, from the h.p. unatt., to be Major, v. Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Tovey, who exchgs., receiving the difference. 7th Foot—Ens. Hon. C. L. Hare, from the 18th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut., by pur., v. Mansfield, who retires. 9th Foot—En. D. M. Bethune, to be Lieut., without purch., vice Cooke, decd., A. Bluntish, gent., to be Ensign, v. Bethune. 15th Foot—Gent. Cadet W. Boyle, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purch., v. Carey, decd.; Quartermaster-Serjeant J. Cartmail, to be Ens., without pur., v. Roe, decd. 18th Foot—Gent. Cadet H. F. Vavasour, from the R. M. C., to be Ensign, by purch., vice Hare, promoted in the 7th Regt. of Foot. 58th Foot—Ens. J. Nicholls, from the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, to be Lieut., without purch., v. Lillie, promoted in the 70th Regt. of Foot. 70th Foot—Lieut. T. Lillie, from the 58th Regt. of Foot, to be Capt., without purch., v. Jarvis, deceased. 97th Foot—Second Lieut. G. Dorehill, from the Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be Ensign, v. Pattison, who exchgs. Ceylon Rifle Regt—Ens. J. R. G. Pattison, from the 97th Regt. of Foot, to be Second Lieut., v. Dorehill, who exchgs.

DECEMBER 14.

2d Foot—Lieut. H. D. Keith, to be Captain, without pur., v. Jackson, decd.; Ens. G. N. K. A. Yonge, to be Lieut., without pur., v. Keith; Ensign G. Piercy, to be Lieut., without pur., v. Dalway, decd.; Ensign T. W. E. Holdsworth, to be Lieut., by pur., v. Piercy, whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place; Ensign R. Stephenson, from the 98th Foot, to be Ensign, v. Young; Colour-Serjt. H. Cox to be Ensign, v. Holdsworth. 4th Foot—Lieut. J. Hilton, to be Capt., by pur., v. Delisle, who retires; Ensign J. A. Madigan, to be Lieut. by pur., v. Hilton; J. L. M'Andrew, Gent., to be Ens., by pur., v. Madigan. 13th Foot—Ens. the Hon. E. J. W. Forester, to be Lieut., without pur., v. Shakespear, deceased. 15th Foot—Lieut. J. A. Cole, to be Capt. by purch., v. Barry, who retires; Ens. D. Capel, to be Lieut., by pur., v. Cole; J. Barry, gent., to be Ensign, by pur., v. Capel. 18th Foot—Captain J. J. Sargent, from the 58th Foot, to be Captain, v. Boddam, who exchgs. 45th Foot—Lieut. J. Killikelly, from the half-pay of the 7th West India Regt. to be Lieut. v. Roche, appointed Paymaster to the 34th Foot. 57th Foot—Ensign E. A. T. Lynch, to be Lieut., without pur., v. Shadforth, decd.; Ensign H. C. Cardew, to be Lieut., by purch., v. Lynch, whose promotion, by pur., has not taken place. 58th Foot—Lieut. J. B. Mann, to be Captain, without purch., v. Wynn, decd.; Capt. A. Bodham, from the 18th Foot, to be Ceptain, v. Sargent, who exchgs.; Ensign C. Dressing, to be Lieut., v. Mann. 62d Foot—Lieut. T. D. Price, to be Capt., without pur., v. Gray, deceased; Ensign A. M. Herbert, to be Lieut. v. Price; Gent. Cadet E. G Hiller from the R.M.C., to be Ensign, vice Herbert. 64th Foot—Gent. Cadet C. Handfield, from the R. M. C., to be Ens., without pur., v. Dillon, decd 77th Foot—Lieut. A. J. Macpherson, from the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Company, to be Paymaster, v. H. R. Mackenzie, who retires on half-pay. 82d Foot—Capt. J. Temple, from the half-pay unatt, to be Capt. v. W, Newhouse, who exchanges, receiving the difference. 83d Foot—C. W. Austin. gent., to be Ens., by pur., v. Dundas, who retires, 98th Foot—Gent. Cadet J. Montresor, from the R. M. C., to be Ensign, without pur., v. Stephenson, appointed to the 2d Foot. Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Second Lieut. N. Fenwick, to be Fist Lieut., without purch., v. Heyliger, deceased. Unattached—Lieut. W. White, from the 3d Regt. of Foot, to be Capt., by purch. Brevet—Major G. Whichcote, on the half-pay unatt., to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

DECEMBER 25.

Coldstream Regt. of foot Guards.—Ens. and Lieut. H. Brand to be Lieut. and Capt., by pur., v. Chisholm, who retires; A. Woodford, gent., to be Ens. and Lieut., by pur., v. Brand; Lieut. and Capt., Lord F. Paulet, to be Adjt., v. Chisholm, who resigns. 3d Regt. of Foot.—Ens. O. H. St. George Anson, to be Lieut. by pur., v. White promoted; A. Hamilton Robson, gent. to be Ens., by pur., v. Anson. 6th Foot.—Ens. R. Sweet. Cole, to be Lieut., by pur., v. White, promoted; J. R. Croker, gent., to be Ens., by pur., v. Cole. 17th Foot—Lieut. G. E Darby, from the 45th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut., v. Stawell, who exchs. 32nd Foot.—Capt. O. Markham, from the 34th Regt. of Foot, to be Capt, v. Bradfute, who exchs. 34th Foot.—Capt. R. Bradfute, from the 32nd Regiment of Foot to be Capt., v. Markham, who exchs. 45th Foot.—Ens. R. Bates, to be Lieut., by pur., v. Killikely, who retires; Lieut. J Stawell, from the 17th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut., v. Darby, who exchs.; H. T. Vialls, gent., to be Ens., by pur., v. Bates. 50th Foot.—Ens. J. W. Hope, from the 99th Regt. of Foot, to be Ens., v. Rathborne, who exchs. 57th Foot.—D. E. Armstrong, gent., to be Ens., without pur., v. Cardew, promoted. 60th Foot—Second Lieut. S. G. Bunbury to be First Lieut., by pur., v. Ross, who retires; C. W. H. Sotheby, gent., to be Second Lieut. by pur. v. Bunbury—95th Foot.—Lieut. J. Campbell, from the 46th Regt. of Foot, to be Capt. by pur. v. W. C. Fisher, who retires. 99th Foot.—Ensign W. H. Rathborne, from the 50th Regt. of Foot, to be Ensign, v. Hope who exch. 1st W. I. Regt.—Ensign F. M. W. Pogson, to be Lieut., without pur., v. Beecher, dec; C. G. Birch, gent., to be Ensigu, without pur., v. Pogson. Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies.—Lieut. W. Mason, from the half pay of the 87th Regt. of Foot. to be Lieut. v. Macpherson, app. Paymaster of the 77th Foot; Lieut. H. Munro, from the half pay of the 103rd Regt.. to be Lieut. v. Rice, prom. Unattached.—To be Capts. without purchase. —Lieut. H. Macquarie, from the 55th Regt. of Foot; Lieut. Stephen Rice, from the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Compnuies; Lieut. E. Sutherland, from the 77th Regiment of Foot.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The death of Captain Wray of the B. E. Regiment is announced, Dr. Andrew Murray, Bengal Establishment, died on the 24th

Major-General Sir D. Ximenes, K. C. H., has been appointed to the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

90th Foot—This regiment will be immediately augmented to the India establishment of officers and men. The depot is expected to embark for Madras.

94th—The depot of this corps will probably be sent to India.

It is probable that the regiments in India will immediately be augmented to the full war establishment; and it is reported that two fresh regiments will be sent out directly. The India House and Horse Guards are in daily communication. Recruiting for India is going on in every district of the United Kingdom, and with considerable success; but 1876 men are yet wanted

An increase in the establishment of the depots of every regiment of the Line in India, to meet the emergent duties of the extra recruiting, has been granted by the Secretary at War and Board of Control. Each depot will in future consist of 1 captain, 1 colour serjeant, 5 serjeants, 5 corporals, and 1 drummer. These are to supply the several recruiting parties, the drill duties of the depots, and the ordinary garrison duties of Chatham garrison.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	3.	Anna Maria,	Edwards,	from China.
,,		Elizabeth,	Highat,	,, Bombay.
,,		Victory,	Blakely,	,, Bengal.
,,		Petrel,	Tureau,	,, Bombay.
,,	4.	Bussorah Merchant,	Moncrieff,	,, Bengal.
,,		Morning Star,	Lintin,	,, Ceylon.
,,		Glasgow,	Hamilton,	,, Singapore.
,,	5.	J. Denniston,	Barker,	,, Bombay.
,,		Achilles,	Duncan,	,, Ceylon.
,,	6.	Ann Lockerby,	Burt,	,, Bengal.
,,		Clutha,	Richards,	,, Bombay.
,,	8.	King William,	Thomas,	,, ,,
,,		New Grove,	Johnston,	,, Bengal.
,,	11.	Ariadne,	McLeod,	,, ,,
,,	18.	Chieftain,		,, Singapore.
,,	21.	Neptune,	Ferris,	,, Bengal.
,,		Red Rover,	Patterson,	,, China.
,,		Irt,	Ludlow,	,, Bengal.
,,		Lysander,	Currie,	,, ,,
,,		Esther,	Pickering,	,, ,,
,,	22	Abberton,	Shuttleworth,	,, ,,
,,		Waterloo,	Cow,	,, ,,
,,		Tamerlane,	Mackenzed,	,, ,,
,,		Earl Balcarras,	Vaux	,, ,,
,,	26	Ranger,	Brown,	,, Singapore
,,		Forth,	Baxter,	,, Bengal.
,,		Courier,	Smith,	,, ,,

SAILED.

Dec.	6	Competent,		for Bombay.
,,		Cestrian,	Armstrong	,, ,,
,,		John Dugdale,	"	,, Manilla.
,,		Lord Lowther,	Marquis,	,, Calcutta.
,,		Golden Fleece,	Hubbook,	,, Bengal.
,,	8	Syria,	Currie,	,, Bombay.
,,	12	Hector.	Johnston,	,, ,,
,,	14	Euphrates	Buckham,	,, Bombay.
,,		Severn,	Wake,	,, Madras.
,,		Triumph,	Green,	,, Bombay.
,,	18	John Horton,		,, Canton.
,,	20	Rosalind,		,, Bengal.

DEATHS.

EUROPE.—*On the 24th ult., at Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Dr. Andrew Murry, of the Bengal Establishment—Nov. 5, at Tonbridge Wells, Sir J. D. Colebrooke, Bart., aged 77, formerly of the Bengal C. S.—On the 18th ult., at Hammersmith, W. Bidwell, Esq., formerly of the E. I. C's. service—On Nov. 21, in Cumberland, Lieut.-General Peachy*—On Nov. 22, at Cleasby, Yorkshire, Capt. G. Wray, of the Bengal European regiment, retired.

AT SEA.—June 15, on board the "Anna Robertson," Lieut.-Col. W. P. Cunningham, 35th N. I.

The director of the Bank of Belgium has published a notice to the shareholders that, in consequence of the momentary suspension of the payments of the bank, the Coupons bearing interest cannot be paid on the 1st January, and that the term of their payment shall be regulated at a future day.

A letter from Seid in Syria, dated Nov. 3. given by the *Leipsic Gazette*, says—"A new levy of 7,000 men has been ordered by Ibrahim Pacha. The fortifications of the Taurus are nearly finished, and 200 pieces of cannon are already mounted upon them. All the fortresses, particularly Saint Jean d'Acre, are supplied with abundance of ammunition. The Maronites and other tribes form an army of upwards of 30,000 men, and the Druses may be considered as annihilated. The Egyption army is well disposed and full of confidence, while the discouragement and discontent of the Sultan's forces has becomes so great, that during the last month another whole battalion deserted and went over to the Egyptians. The people of Asia Minor are highly dissatisfied with the present administration, and all who speak in favour of the Egytians are listened to with attention. The clauses in the Commercial Treaty between England and Turkey, directed against monopolies, do not apply to Syria, since no monopoly exists here, with the exception of a few local privileges of small importance. The treaty, therefore, only establishes a higher rate of duty, and the commerce of Europe with Syria will not be in anywise benefited by it."

FUNERAL OF MR. CUTLAR FERGUSSON.—The remains of the late representative for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright were, on Tuesday week, taken across, by Penpont, to Craigdarroch, on their way from Edinburgh; and on Thursday interred, with the usual solemnities, in the family burying-place, in Glencairn churchyard. The funeral procession left Craigdarroch House about two p. m., amidst a torrent of rain. After winding through the interesting scenery in Craigdarroch Glen, and passing Minniehive, a vast concourse of the people accompanied the solemn procession to Glencairn church. The chief mourners were his brother, supported by six other relations, namely—Col. Fergusson, 52d Foot, Admiral Sir R. Laurie, Bart., Messrs. Goldie, of Knockauchly, Edinburgh, and Dumfries; and among many friends and acquaintances of the decessed present were Sir T. Kirkpatrick, Bart.; Sir C. Menteath, Bart.; Sir A. Johnston, of Carnsalloch; Mr. Murrey, of Broughton; P. Miller, Esq., Forrest; John H. Maxwell, of Munshes; Col. K. Clark; Menteath, younger, of Closeburn; D. Young; Maxwell, Carruchan; Irving, Gribton; Capt. Lennock, R. N., etc.—Scotsman.

Earl Minto, it is understood, is about to retire from the Admiralty; and, if rumours in the naval circles are worthy of credit, he is to be succeeded as First Lord by the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Hampshire Chronicle.* We have authority for saying that there is not the slightest foundation for these alleged rumours in the "naval circles."—Courier, Dec. 27.

"The exportation of precious metals from London, for the week ending Saturday 22d inst., consisted, according to the official returns, of 2,712 ounces of gold bars, sent to Hamburgh; 11,876 of gold coin, and 26,977 of silver. Of the gold, 6,026 ounces were forwarded to Hamburgh; 4,500 to Bombay; and 1,350 to Madras and Calcutta. The silver was disposed of:—19,060 ounces to Bombay; 12,677 to Madras and Calcutta; 12,000 to Hamburgh; and 3,240 to the West Indies.—Times, Dec. 27.

The Carlists repulsed the Queen's troops, 300 strong, in a sortie from Bilboa, on the 19th inst., as a Spanish correspondent of the *Gazette de France* informs us, and drove them back into the place with the loss of 50 men, including two officers, who were made prisoners. General Count de Negri has been made by Don Carloss second chief of the staff, in the room of General Carmona, who returns to the command of a division in Navarre. General Maroto recently visited the line of Andoain, and subsequently returned to Tolosa. Don Carlos was still at Azcoitia on the 21st.

The following is the Quarterly Average of the weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from 19th Sept. to 14th December, both inclusive:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation .	£18,469,000	Securities .	£20,707,000
Deposits . .	9,033,000	Bullion , .	9,362,000
—(Sun.)	27,502,000		£30,069,000

One of the Madrid mails now due, is said by the *Quotidienne*, on the authority of a letter of the 23d inst. from Oleron, to have been stopped by the Carlists at the distance of half a league from Calatayud. The other two, it is added, were unable to pass Ariza. According to a correspondent of this journal, upwards of 8000 of Cabrera's troops occupy the road between Calatayud and Saragossa, and have compelled Gen. San Miguel to reenter the latter City. Van Halen is stated to have marched with the utmost expedition upon Alcaniz. A letter from St. Sebastian, also quoted by the *Quotidianne*, asserts that Maroto is preparing to make a decisive attack upon Munagorri.

Extracts of a letter from Constantinople of the 6th inst., which we find in the *Smyrna Journal*:—"on the 4th a courier extraordinary arrived from London with dispatches for Persia, which will probably be forwarded to-morrow, by the steamer for Trebisoond. The government steamer, which departed on Thursday, to convey Commodore Parker and some other English officers who were here, to the coast of the Troad, where the small division left by Admiral Stopford, is lying, returned yesterday. Captains Scoresby and Walker sailed on Tuesday with Mr. H. Lytton Bulwur. The Sultan has sent a snuff-box, enriched with brilliants of high price, to Admiral Stopford. Mr. Sandison, a British merchant established in the Levant, has been appointed the Queen's Consul at Broussa."

THE FAVOURITE AGAINST THE FIELD.—*Viscount Melbourne* arrived at Windsor Castle on Sunday afternoon On Monday *Viscount Melbourne* walked with the Queen on the Castle Terrace. On Tuesday morning, *Viscount Melbourne* rode out with her Majesty. A Privy Council was held on Wednesday, after which *Viscount Melbourne* and a party of ladies and gentlemen rode out with the Queen. Again on Thursday *Viscount Melbourne*, who still remained at the Castle, accompanied her Majesty in her daily ride. On Friday *Viscount Melburne* went with the Queen and equestrian party to witness the turning out of a stag, and at Windsor Castle *Viscount Melbourne* stil remains.—Spectator.

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